MARRIED. BROWN - RAMPEN - On Thursday, Dec. 27, by the R Thomas H. Eurch, James Brown to Maria Eleanor Ramp bets of this city. PANNING-LANE-in Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, D 21, by the Rev. Wm. H. Wilson of Reading, Mass. David Fanalist to Elizabeth B. Lane, daughter of Anthony

of brooklyn.

Of E = HILTON - On Wednerday, Dec. 21, at the real energy of the bridge's mother, by the Rev. Edward O. Flags, Cast. W. Kryse to Susie A., daughter of the lete Edward I diese, both of this city.

SMITH-PLONK-On Thursday, Dec. 22, by the Rev. W. S. TOWER-STEVENSON-In Brookeyn, on Thursday, Dec. 22, by the Rev. Dr. E. E. L. Taylor, Benjamin S. Tower to Eliza-both A., eldest daugster of Hanry Stevenson.

DIED.

ANDERSON—In this city, at his late residence, No. 710 Broadway, on Thursday morning, Dec. 12, James Anderson, ar., in the flet year of his age.

BLASS—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 22, Charles Ward, infant son of theory I, and blattee it. Blas.

Blass—on Strooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 22, Charles Ward, infant son of theory I, and blattee it. Blas.

Blass—on Sunday afte meen at 3 o'clock.

Blass—on—in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 22, Florence Benton, despites of Chelses—C, and Neille Benton, after a logering ill near, aged 2 years and 4 months.

CURTIDS—(in Friday morning, Dec. 23, Sarah Jane, dauguter of Uso, H, and Jessua J. Curtis.

The friends of two family are invited to attend the funeral on bunday, 28th, at 1 o'clock, from Quincy street user dafford. t. H. and Jeanna J. Curtis. friends of two family are invited to attend the funeral on day, 25th, at 1 o'clock, from Quincy street, near dedford

wenue, brooklyn.

CliOLWELL-in this city, on Thursday, Dec. 22, Edwin Vietor, younges, child of Jacob, ar., and Edizabeth A. Cholwell. GRAME Re-th khis city, on Wednesday. Dec 21, of consump-tion, George Cramer, in the 40th year of his age.

tion, George Cramer, in the 40th year of his age.

DYER-thu Thursday, Dec. 22, Henry Hollis Dyer, et., aged 53 years and 2 months.

The resistive said friends of the family are respectfully invited to account to remark this afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late resistance.

attent to the family are respectfully invited to attent to function this afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late readence, No. 144 West Seveniesenth street.

This delphis and Michigan papers please copy.

BUNLAY—On Thursday, Dec. 22, James Dunlap, in the 27th year of his age, at the residence of this brother, What Danlap, Trusty Cemetery, Washington Hights.

BORGHER—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, aged 15 years, Ausa M. Doscher.

Alba M. Doscher.

BLDREDGE—In Brooklyn, on Thursday. Dec. 22, Margaret Houston, only daughter of Purser Joseph C. Eldredge, U. S. N., aged 3 years and 1 wonth.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully favited to attend the funeral on saterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, at his residence, No. 104 West Werren street, South Strooklyn.

DELESES HAINER On Theorems and the property of the control of t Olissen Hainer-On Thursday morning, Dec. 23, suddenly at Treaton, N. J., Mrs. Assella S., wife of the Rev. Aug. I

menhaner.

See the family, and of her brothers, Wm. F. and it histomeyer, and her brothers, it was the brothers of the brothers. The friends of the family, and of her brothers, Wm. F. and albut hisremeryer, and her brother-haw, Charles Surkhaulter are re-pectfully invited to attent her fowered this akerneon at 3 o'clock, from No. 151 West Fourteenth street. BUNTINGTON—On Friday morning, Dec. 23, Julia S. Huntington, widow of the late Joseph C. Hundington, in the first year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her brother, David Stuart Bodge, No. 143 East Eighteenth street on Tuesday, the 27th lines, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HAMMOND-On Thursday, Dec. 22, at his residence, Monti-callo, Suffixm County, N. Y., N. S. Hammond, esq. cello, Suffixen County, N. Fascul on Sunday, the 25th

Passers! on Sonday, the 25th.

HALE—In this city, on Thursday morning, Dec. 22, of consumptions, Frederick, tokest son of Walliam and Catharine time, aged 23 years 11 months and 5 days.

LUERISEN—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, at Hoboken, N. J., Hohike Luerisen, aged 59 years atl4 days.

MarSHALL—in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, Alexander U. Marshahi, in the with year of this age.

The relative and triends, and the members of the Marine Society of the City of New York, are requested to attend his foneral, from this late residence, No. 47 Montospiace, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 24th inst, at 46 o' alook, a. m., without with the or special installer.

mail invitation.

Marks—In this city, on Thursday morning, Dec. 22, after a breef the se, of congestion of the lungs, Frederick W., infant

MARIAN-An time city, or I nervany, messing, ore 22, after a new of blicon F, and Lucy J, Marks.

MANAINS.—On Friday evening, Dec. 22, John Manning, Controller of the Emigrant industrial savings Bank.

Particulars of funeral in Monday's papers.

MAHELY.—In this city, on Thursday, Dec. 22, after a long and severe illness, Ldward Mahedy, aged 67 years.

NOBLE.—A Brookwide, Ind., on Thursday, Dec. 15, Mrs. Emily B. Noble, wife of James Noble. SHORT—On Friday, Dec. 13, Mary Ann Short, aged 43 years. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to stlend he

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her betters on Sunsay, foth suct, at 15 o'clock, from the readence of her sou-tin-law, H. E. Frice, No. 128 Sollivan street.

SEAMAN—Un Friday morning, Dec. 23, after a short illness, oarah A., wife of Isaniel Resumes, and daughter of the late hickend histone, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from st. Thomas's Church corner iroadway and Honston street, on Sunday afternoon, Idin lact, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMSON-On Thursday meraing, Dec. 22, Amer, son of a nor J. and Mary Ann. Williamson, aged 2 years, 12 months

and it days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to The relatives and friends of attending the following the function No. 238 Pearl attending to the function of t

ANNES.—The market is firm, but the demanate moderate, ship-pers writing the new inspectaton; sales of 70 bbls. at \$5 125 for Pots, and \$5 525 for Pearls.

EYOUR, and \$5 525 for Pearls.

Pots, bbls.

Pearls, bbls.

Pearls, bbls. 

COFFEE-Bio has been more active; sales of 3,625 bags of X Yankee Blade, and 500 bags in lett, at 16215; sales also of 14 bags stained Bt. Bentings at 1916; it do at 1146., sound, and of bars at the Lemming at 1916; it do at 1146., sound, and of bars 1 time Languay on private terms.

COFFEE-be market is quiet at previous rates; Chili Pighas been in fair request; sales of 100,000 fb in Boslom, to come here on terms not transpired.

FildUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western and State Floor is more general, at part for the licitish Frevinces—confined nosinly to the low grades—these are better, and at the close are held with increased firmness. The better grades are steady, are held with increased firmness. The better grades are steady are held with increased firmness. The better grades are steady but so it represents that and Western; \$5 25 a.50 a.50 do for Eauta do. do.—the latter rate for choice; \$5 000.00 for trade trade do, of round-hoop variar Oxfor, \$5 000.00 for 17 for shipping brands of round-hoop variar Oxfor, and the demand good; sales of 215 best at \$5 000.00 for trade unade do, et from the supply is moderate, and the demand good; sales of 215 best at \$5 000.00 for superime Stating in the sales are 150 bibs, at \$5 000.00 for superime Battlanes, but in supply as and the supply are at 500 bibs, at \$5 000.00 for superime Battlanes, better common and is in good supply; assess of 400 bibs, at \$5 000.00 for superime Battlanes, better common and is in good supply; assess of 400 bibs, at \$5 000.00 for superime Battlanes, better common and is in good supply; assess of 400 bibs, at \$5 000.00 for superime Battlanes, better common and is in good supply; assess of 400 bibs, at \$5 000.00 for superime Battlanes, better common and is in good supply; assess of 400 bibs, at \$5 000.00 for superime Battlanes, better common and at for Flattinese. However, the supply large, sales of 100 bibs, at \$5 500.00 for superime Battlanes, bucks here the supply and \$6 000 for superime Battlanes.

FRUITS—Basins have been active, and firm; sales of 10,000 FRUITS—Basins have been active, and #17 500 #2 53; for planes, at #2 300 #2 72; for Bunch, and #7 500 #2 53; for layers. Pried Apples are stondy at 63 a 7c. for State, and 3) 3. Phen. at #2 2073 \$2.276 for Bunch, and #2 2075 \$2.00 \$2.00 \$1.00 for Southern.

Ohalb—the inquiry for Whoat is fair, but the business is centricted in consequence of the advance claimed; a cargo of Paine Mile andres in ochanged hands, but the price is yet to be Paine Mile andres in ochanged hands, but the price is yet to be Busine Mile andres in the demand is not very entire; sales of 6,000 hunch transfers the demand is not very entire; sales of 6,000 hunch transfers the demand is not very entire; sales of 6,000 hunch transfers the request at \$80000. Conserved and heavy Nait is incorporate request at \$80000. Conserved and heavy Nait is in model ower; the arrivals are large, and the business is larger; the demand is chiefly for the home and Eastern ness is larger; the demand is chiefly for the home and Eastern trade; the sales are \$7,000 hunch, at \$600000, for new Yellow Jersey, \$840000 for do. Southern; \$7.00 new Yellow Jersey, \$840000 for do. Southern; \$7.00 new Yellow Miles do. and \$25000, for new Yellow Jersey, \$840000 for do. Southern; \$7.00 new Yellow Ayres at \$20.11, 100 Cordova (for export to Spain) at \$250. hours, \$1.00 Newson and \$10.00 Lindovs and \$10.00 Newson \$10.00 N

Come not user (a.) than those whose market of the come of the come

Care; must of the bols. New Crop at arreste, and see finds of the following the first part of the firs

B) Bue quantities are neglected, but the supply of race value to the pressure of the pressure

RICE is guiet; seles of 150 toe. at \$8 25 20 4 25 \$7 100 tb. as to quality.

SUDAR — The demand is Built d; sales of 400 hids, as to
bible Cr. on Murcovado at 652 72c., and 300 hours Havana, co private eerns. By section, 840 hids. New Oriense at 712 81c.,
she wire a from market.

SPELIAFE—The market is quiet; small sales of Stoblegg and
Sileman at 462 45c., 5 mos.

SPICES—We hear of sales of 50 taxes Nutmegs on private.

SEEDS-Calcutta Linseed is dull, and previous prices are merely nominal.

TOB • C \* O — As usual at this season, sales are restricted to immediate wants, but the tendency is for namer prices; sales of 22 blids. Rentucky at 6; willer; 110 bales. Havana at 22 0 0 0; 44 cases Secoleral at 0 5 0c. Also, 96 bales. Fara and 300 bales. Cube in private terms.

TIN—i ig is in limited denomed, but most holders are firm in their views respecting prices; sales of 100 slabs Gamea at 21c.; 100 de. do., at 112c. cash, and 100 de. Strafts at 11c., 6 months. Plates are dull at previous rates; sales of 500 boxes jdX at \$9.25, 6 months.

TALLOW-A quiet market; prices favor the buyer; sales of 10,000 ft at 101c.
WHISKY-The market is quite firm; the demand its fair; sales of 500 bbis., at 26; 22c.

For Commercial, see Eleventh Page.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph. Marketa—Reported by Telegraph.

Printadeleria, Dec. 23—Flour steady; superfine, \$5.37\tilde{3}\tilde{3}\tilde{5

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—Corrow steady; sales to-day, 11,50;

NEW-ORIERASS, Dec. 23.—COTTON steady; select to-day, 11,50; aless at 10% title, for reiddling, sales of the week, 61,500 base secripts last week, 105,060 bales, against 77,800 in the corresponding week last year. Exports, 61,000 bales; total exports of this time, 617,000 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 200,000 bales; receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 200,000 bales, receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 200,000 bales. Stock at New-Orleans, 640,000 bales. Stock at New-Orleans, 640,000 bales. Stock at New-Orleans, 640,000 bales for time Correct conference in 10% c170c. sales of the week, 14,000 bags; toposts, 1000 bags; stock at the port, 50,000 bags, against 46,000 the same me last year. Montes, Dec. 22.—Corron—Sales to day 3,500 bales, at un changed rates. Nothing done since the receipt of the Asia's advices.

MONIER, Dec. 22.—Sight Exchange on New York unchanged New ORIERNS, Dec. 23.—Sight Exchange on New York TRADE OF BALTIMORE. BACTIMORE, Dec. 23, 1856. 

Receipts of Produce. Totel by all Rouses, Dec. 23. -9,462 bits. Flour, 24.271 bush. Wheel, 1,165 bush Corn. 4,800 do. Outs, 1,004 page Previsions, 45 do. Lard, 16 do. Ashes.

u	TO DEPART.	
13)	LEGYN FOR	DATE.
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	America Boston Liverpos	1704 70
п	North American Fortland Liverpoo	Dun 31
Ш	North American Fortland Liverpeo	[h- 91
	Gity of Washington, New York Liverpoor	Dag 2:
	United Kingcom New-York Glasgow .	
Ш	Bremen New York Southamy	pton
	Hammonia New-York Hamburg	
	Aria	
	Robert Lowe New York Gibralsar	
й	Prince Albert New-York Galway	
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и	Northern Light New-York Aspinwa	Harrison and Alla.
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## MARINE JOURNAL.

Sun-Rises. 7:22 | Sets. 4:28 | Hown-Sets... Have water wills 047. Sandy Heok... 7:04 | Gov. Island. 7:54m | Hell-Gate..... 9:35

PORT OF NEW-YORK ..... DEC. 28.

Arrived. sahip Columbia, Burry, Charleston, mdsc. and pass. te

Steamaship Columbia, Borry, Charleston, nadac, and pass, to Spoillord, Tileston & Co.
Steamaship Thomas Swam, Ramsey, Baltimore, mose, and pass, to H. B. Cremwell & Co.
Steamaship Patapaco, Layfield, Portland, midse, and pass, to H. B. Cremwell & Co.
Ship Septone, Peshody, Liverpool Nov. 18, miles, and pass, to C. H. Marshall & Co. Anchored in Quarantine titis p. m. Eark Lacky Star, Preston Amoy Aug. 18, passed Straits Londa Sept. 29; teas to L. H. Simpson. Dec. 18, on the outer edge of the Guilf Stream, awa sherm brig bound N., with loss of both topmats. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 1 in campany with bank Penguin, Wheeler, from Amay for New York.
Schr. Catharine Wilcox. McFadden, Lubec 10 days, fish to Jed Fry.

y. rehr. Ship Carpenters, Fountain, Milford, Del., 2 days, corn and in to R. D. Barrett. to R. D. Barrett. Sarah Bruen, Douglass, Georgetown, S. C., 6 Lays, naval Dollner, Potter & Co.

(1976) to Dollner, Foster & Co.
Schr. W. H. Smith, Scott, Savannah 7 days, cotton and rice to
McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr. Martin, Goldwrith, Manhattanville.
Schr. Berger H. Hoyt, Crammer, Virginia 3 days, wood.
Schr. Enited, Warren, Virginia 3 days, wood.
Schr. Linited, Warren, Virginia 3 days, wood.
Schr. Linited, Warren, Virginia 3 days, wood.
Schr. Chief, Warren, Virginia 1 days, wood.
Schr. Chewin, Avery, Battimore 4 days, coal to master.
Schr. Cheida, Warren, Virginia, oysters for Fairhaven.
Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, mide. to Isaac Odell.
BEI OW—Schr Hartstene (3-masted), Enell, Bordeaux Nov.
, brandy, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.
SAILED—Ships Fleetwing, San Francisco; American Conress, London; Gooport, Charleston; brige Abby Watson, Maranm; State of Maine, Cette; Arabella, Aspinwall; sehr. Hamecon,
layre.

WIND-During the day, from W. to W. N. W.; 11 p. m., N. W., and fresh. The new screw steamship Monticello, Capt. Osger, well's Washington and Alexandria line, went down is Friday morning on a trial trip.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Dec. 23, sunset.—Ship Neptune, from Liverpool, panding up the Narrows in tow. A bark coming up the bey in tow. Wind W. N. W., light; weather clear. HiGHLANDS, Dec. 25, sunset.—A bark outside the bar in tow. Schr. Hartstene (6-mated), from Bordeanz, on the bar.

tow. Schr. Hartstene (3-masted), from Bordeaux, on the out-Wind W. light; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 23, sunset.—A bark going up the bay in tow. Ships American Congress, for Lendon, passed out over the barsh 11:15 a. m., and the Southampton, for London, at 2:45. Wind light from W. N. W.; weather clear, The report last evening of bark Benefactor, for Hong Kong, as passing out over the bar was an error; the bark school on the 15th inst. WOODS'S HOLE, Dec. 78.—Brig Machanic, Fredericks on Crusce Island for Portland, with salt, went ashore yester

WOODE'S HOLE, Dec. 78.—Brig Medicalle, Prometicle, from Crusce Island for Portiand, with sail, went ashore yesterday at West Chop, and remains this morning.

KEWPORT, Dec. 28.—Arr. brig Empire, Miller, Mobile for Providence; sehr. Marietta, Bensen, Rocaland for New York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Arr. ships Stephen Beldwin, from Hoston; Villafrance, from Babli E. J. Hodge, and Further, from New York; Indus, from Rie Janeiro; St. Charles, from London.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Arr. barks Andrew Corney. Brand
BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Arr. barks Andrew Corney. Brand
Townstorn Curver, Marseilles; Caroline Ellema, Ellema

Smyrms, Trovatora, Carver, Marsetilles; Caroline Ellems, Ellem New-Orleans; Harriet Hazelline, Drinkwater, New-Orleans brigs R. W. Packer, Lee, Cape Haytien; Lorana, (tibbs, Reim-dios; etn.: Fearless, Adams, Aux Cayes; Langdon Ollmore

Just. Unarieston.
Below, ship M. E. Balch, Liverpool.
Clif Highland Light, ships Wild Ranger, from Calcutta; Creole,
rom New-Orieans; Grace Hammond, from New-Orieans.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

MAYAL.

The United States sloop-of-war Marion, Capt. Brent, ommanding, was at Port Praya, Oct. 25. She has ust returned from Madeira, where the small-pox had visited the ship. She lost one man named Johnston. The remainder of the crew and officers were in good health, and anxiously expecting orders for home. The following is a list of her officers:

ing is a list of her ollicers:

Commander, Thes. W. Bernt; Lieuts, D. Whiting, H. Stone
A. W. Warver; Surpeon, Mason; Purver, Myers; Assistant Sur
seon, B. W. M. Washington; Captain's Clerk, D. Breat; Pur
sar's Clerk, Mr. McClentan; Gunner; C. W. Raner; Carpen
tor, Miller; Salimaker, M. Turner; Bostswein, H. Smith. The Marion is a second-class sloop-of-war, 950 tons burden. Her crew consists of 250 men and officers, all

The crew of the Wabash were paid off yesterday.

PERSONAL.

-An exciting episode occurred at the Grand Opera in Paris on the evening of the 5th inst. Medame Vestvavli, in her role in "Herculandur" had aron- I more than usual enthusiasm. During the entre uct while conversation was at its hight, the attention of the audience was attracted to the lobby by the noise of wrangling and a scuffle. It seems that in one of the boxes were seated the young Marquis de Galifet, an officer in the Quides, and his lovely bride, late Mile. Lafitte. In an orchestra stall was the Marquis de Lauriston, a member of the Jockey Clab, and well known in fushionable circles. Lauriston, attracted by the beauty of the Marquisse de Galifet, ogled her assiduously through his opera-glass; exhibiting a devoted attention not pleasing to the happy bridegroom, who signed to him that he had something to say to him in the lobby. Accordingly the parties met there, and Galifet telling Lanriston angrily that his conduct had been that of a blackguard, immediately received a severe slap in the face. In return, he struck his antagonist a furious blow with the fist, breaking his nose and knocking him down. An uproar was at once created, but the belligerents were speedily parted. A challenge passed of course, and, from the known bravery and skill a fence of both parties, it became the town taik. Au application to arrest the two Marquises was made to the Emperor by their respective families, and they were actually arrested and imprisoned for a few days On regaining their liberty, a meeting was at once ar ranged, at which both are said to have fought with the greatest fury and skill, and both were wounded, but not mortally.

-Dr. Moritz Wegner, who has been engaged lately in the exploration of Central America, is suffering so much from ill-health as to be unable to continue his labors. He is at Gottingen.

-Those four merchants of Liverpool are having a bard time of it. Squibs and lampoons have been showered on them, and telegrams posted at the Stock Exchange, Liverpool, announcing that the Emperor Na-poleon, delighted with their acuteness and penetration, bus invited them to the Congress. The Liverpool Law Society, in a graver spirit, have come to a resolution to inform her Majesty's Attorney-General that if her Majesty's Government intends to proceed against them, the Committee will be happy to render the Atterney-General all the Assistance in their power.

-Hew characteristic is the result of the actual application of conmerstion, to the exodus of the Southern Sawbones from the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania University. Only eighteen left, and these went through the machinations of Drs. Luckett and McGuire, formerly of Virginia, who have been for several years contected with the Jefferson College as examiners. These gentlemen, not satisfied with the position which they occupied, seized upon the agitation at present existing respecting Southern questions, and, inducing as many as they could to accompany them, migrated back to their Richmond quarters on the top of a "tenth wave" of excitement.

-The death of the Hon. J. B. Trimball, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, as announsed in our columns, was erroneous. His friends entertain hopes of his re-

-The Paris correspondent of The Evening Post

Gov. Seward has been the object of special atte "Gov. Seward has been the object of special attentions from the King of the Belgians. He was presented to the King in com-pany with the Prince and Princesses of Pruests, and invited by the King to dine with them at his table—a compliment never paid before, that I remember, to any American Senator. The Brussels journal, in giving an account of the coremonies, says: "M. Sea-ord, ancion Generator de New-Yerk, est un des membres les plus énfluents du Stant des Etats Unite." I think it safe to infer, from the unusual hospitality extended-to Mr. Seward by the Em-peror of-France and the King of Belgium, to say nothing of other potentates of the Old World, that, whatever they may think of European Republicanism, American Republicanism is not held in potentiates of the Usa World, thus, whatever they may think of European Republicanium, American Republicanism is not held in low estimation among them. I understand that a diplomatic din-ner is to be given to Senator Seward at the Spanish legation on Satunday. That looks rather favorable than otherwise for the Cuben negetiations under the next Administration, does it not in

-Mr. Farrington, a nophow of Rarey, arrived at Rio Janeiro a few weeks ago, with the intention of giving an exhibition of his abilities in presence of the Emperor and Court; but, as the Imperial about to leave on their visit to the Northern Provinces, he was subjected to a disappointment. After giving private exhibitions, he was induced to give a public performance in the Amphitheater. Two of the wildest nules that could be found were let loose in the arena, that the epectators might be certain of their untamed state. These were secured by Mr. F., and brought to complete subjection, under difficulties, not the least of which was the noise caused by the applause of the spectators, who could not be made to comprehend how much this interfered with the performance.

-A private letter from Rome, dated 27th No

The writer goes on to speak of Mr. Parker's having most pleasantly kept Thanksgiving Day at his house in Rome. A New-England Thanksgiving in the Eternal

City! - The Tron Times of Wednesday, says: "Mr. Burton, who was to have appeared at the Adelphi to-night, went down to New-York yesterday, being so ill that his physicians positively forbid him to appear again on the stage in a professional way. It is understood that he has disease of the processions way. It is understood that he has disease of the beart, and it is stated to be doubtful whether he can recover. At all events, his disease is of such a character as to require positive quiet for the inture, and it will probably terminate forever his professional career."

- The Auburg Union of Monday says: " Prayers for the preservation of Gov. Seward amid the dangers of the sea, and for his safe arrival home, were offered on Sunday in all the churches in the city.

-Thackeray, the satirist, fell over an iron railing lately, dur.ng a "London fog," and injured himself seriously.

-The Munchester (N. H.) American says that our paper, The TRIBUNE, has a circulation of nearly two housand copies in Hillsboro County, New-Hampshire, the county in which Horace Greeley was born. It adds, "The farm-house eight miles south-west of this city, will remains escentially the same as when Horace was born, forty years ago."

-The Paris correspondent of The Post writes: "Mr. Cubden, whose family is spending the Winter in Paris, has been confused to his chamber for some three weeks with in-famination of the longs. I am happy to say that he is recovering, and to-day was well enough for the first time to ride out; but he all probably have to leave, as soon as he can travel, for a mil number, and to content himself with a more silent role in the next

"We learn that Gerrit Smith will go to Europe so soon as he shall be sufficiently restored to health to ear an Atlantic voyage and the fatigue of travel.

-The Fredericksburg News says that Gov. Wise tells the following joke on himself. Some fellow sent bim a paper on which appeared the following: "Osa-watemie Brown and What-an-ass-am-I Wise (to be pronounced quick.)"

FIRE IN CLARK STREET-CHILD BURNED TO DEATH. Yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the basement, rear of No. ? Clark street, by some of the residents of the neighborhood, who broke open the door, and, with a few pails of water, speedily extinguished the flames. The police, upon entering the apartment, found the charred remains of a little girl three years of age. An infant 14 months old was found lying upon a bed in one corner, uninjured. John found lying upon a bed in one corner, uninjured. John Lynch and wife, the parents of the children, being very poor and destitute, had gone abroad to seek aid, and had locked the little ones in the room, entertaining no fears of any accident befalling them. There was but little furniture in the room, and the damage to the premises by fire was very triding. The body of the child was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-House, and an inquest held thereon by the Coroner. The fire was probably caused by the deceased playing with matches.

WITH IN TWEEFTH STREET—TEN HORSES SUFFOCATED. The alarm of fire in the Frith District last night, was caused by the burning of a range of frame stables in the rear of No. 203 East Twelfth street, owned by Patrick M. Quinn, and occupied by six or eight cartmen. The building, valued at \$150, was almost entirely

destroyed. Ten horees perished in the flames, all attempts at rescuing the aximals proving unavailing. Loss about \$050. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is strongly suspected to have been the work of

UNION-SAVING AT ALBANY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1859. Albany follows the lead of Philadelphia, Boston, &c., in calling a meeting to save the Union. One would suppose a city so far inland as Albany would not be subservient to Southern trade. But the South is a good customer for Albany ale and Albany carriages. to the Union must be preserved. Besides, we have a

So the Union must be preserved. Besides, we have a Post-Office, a Custom-House, and a United States District-Attorney in the city. They at least must obey the beliests of their master.

But go among the resple if you would learn the sentiment prevailing. Observe the extensive, unexampled sale of "Helper's Impending Crisis." Examine, as I have done, the subscription papers to raise fands for the experses of John Brown meetings, and the firing of minute guns during the day of his execution. Among the contributors are merchants and lawyers of wealth and the highest standing in the city.

Do the respectable signers of the "Call" suppose they can suppress the deep and all-pervading feeling of hostility to the Slave Power that is growing up in this city? Let them try.

But how blind are all our venerable Union-savers Estimating their city meetings at their highest value

Estimating their city meetings at their highest value what do they weigh against the almost uvanimous continents of the rural districts? The vote next No

sentiments of the rural districts? The vote next November will answer. I believe there were never so many converts made to Republicanism as during the last sixty days. And the continued circulation of Helper's wonderful book will increase rather than diminish the ratio of conversions.

Arrangements are being made in this city and in other places for an unusual number of Anti-Shavery neetings, Conventions, and lectures during the Winter. Cheever, Phillips, Curtis, Giddings, Beecher, and others, are in constant requisition, and the people hear them gladly.

The work goes bravely on.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

ALBANY, Dec. 19, 1859. You will see by reference to the columns of The Atas and Argus of our city that we also are not a whit behind our neighbors in our patriotic attempts to save the Union. Appended to the call for that purpose are the names of men honored and respected in this community for years. The obscure men, who are realty the getters ap of the whole affair, and who are to en gineer it through, wiseley keep themselves in the background, knewing as they do that were they to become prominent the meeting would full into merited disgrace and infamy. Permit me to ask these gentlemen whave been drawn into signing a paper which will madd fresh luster to their names, if they are willing to made the catspaws of those who, under the flag of liberty, sail in a suspicious looking craft,

-" long and black, Shunning the eye of day?" Hitherto is has been the boust of Albany that her Hitherto is has been the boast of Albany that her loyalty was never questioned—that the most found of the particular never dared to breathe a word against the patricular of our staunch old city, which in the Revolution gave its noblest and purest blood to element the Union. Is it necessary now, with such a past behind her, to call meetings to prove that she is loyal to the Government which she herself aided in establishing? Who questions her loyalty? Who has dared to say that she is not true as when she gave her Schuylers and her Gansevoorts as an attestation of her truth? Has the time come that every city at the North must bow down to the offended barbarism that would override it, and ery out, "Pardon us for seemwould override it, and ery out, "Pardon us for seeming to be free; only let us sell our goods to you, and we will call meetings every week in the year to prove that we are not."

that we are not."

Let your own city, and Boston and Philadelphia,
where a godless commerce emaculates so many men,
hold these Union-saving meetings. It is as well, perhaps, that men should have an opportunity to "laud and magnify" their courtry in politics who so con-nantly degrade it in their business. But is ALBANY reduced to the? Is the accursed just of gain behind nantly degrade it in their business. But is ALBANY reduced to this? Is the accursed lust of gain behind all these particute asservantons of our citizens? We will never believe it. Have these gentlemen who signed this call considered that they are defending themselves against an imputation which no man would dare bring against them personally? Would they consider it necessary to defend themselves against the charge of being a community of horse-thieves? Some of a chiacute, perlange, who make the problems of the city against such an aspersion upon her fair fame, but honest men could never attord to pay such a price for their clean hands. No one ever doubted the loyalty of these gentlemen. No one ever supposed it necessary for them to avow their allegiance to the Umon. Because a few admirers of Old John Brown saw fit to spend their own money to pay for the guns that were bred here on the 2d of December, must the whole community cry out in abject terror, as they see the ared here on the 2d of December, must the whole community cry out in abject terror, as they see the ghost of Slavery glare upon them with its awful eyes, "Thou caust not say I did it." Is the Union really in such sad condition that the reverberations of those lew guns rock it to its foundations! We are willing that Democrate, for whose "aid and comfort" these meeting are devised, should attend them and eat as much dirt as they consider necessary "for their stomachs "sake and their often infirmities;" far be it from us interfere with so congenial an avocation, and we are willing, also, that the puncent odor of decaying Silver-Grayism shall add its aroma to the feast, but that respectable Republicans can be found who are willing to sit down to such a repast, "with any sauce that can respectable kepthicians can be sound as a water to sit down to such a request, "with any sance that can be devised for it," is one of those incomprehensible things which defy all complementary elucidation. We recommend to these loyal Unionists the article from The Charleston Mercury, on the subject of their patriotism, and would like to inquire if that specimen of Southern a preciation of their labors compensates them for the equivocal position they have taken at the North, in asserting their innocence of a crime which no honest man has dared to lay at their door. As to the Democrats whose names figure on that precious record, we would say to them, "Go on, gentlemen." We are glad to find that you are really sound on a "question where we had reason to suppose you a little shaky. Purge yourselves thoroughly from all complicity with transcreto the Union, North and South—pledge yourselves that you will use every means in your power to punish every man who dares to threaten the stability of the Union to which we are all so devotedly attached. Do this, and we shall rejoice that this meeting has been called. Do less than this, and,

"Stript of all disguises, you will stand Asself-convicted traitors to your land."

" Stript of all disguises, you will stand As self-convicted traitors to your land." UNION SAVING IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

SPEECHES BY AMASA J. PARKER AND E. O.

PERRIN. The Union-saving citizens of Williamsburgh met to

the extent of a thousand in Washington Hall last evenng, in response to a call, tar-barrels, and cannons. Alderman KALBFLEISCH presided.

Letters were received from Greene C. Bronson, Ferando Wood, Daniel S. Dickinson, Erastus Brooks, and Charles O'Conor, apologizing for their absence.

and Charles O'Conor, apologizing for their absence.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the late treasonable, though shortive, effort to provoke a servile insurrection in a Southern State, and an offer of a large guaranty of arms for that purpose, obtained by the contributions of Northern men holding nigh social and political positions, the development of an extensive correspondence and an organized effort to effort all and comfort to such movement, the expressions of sympathy at its progress and condicates at its defeat, the effort to invite hostility toward the necessary and just execution of the laws, to convert its treasonable siders and abstror into santas and marrys, and to furnits sympathetic political ovations and demonstrations at their decesse, have necessary that good a particula men of all sections of the United States should unite in expressions of strong condemnation and repuddation of such acts, and a row their readiness to enforce legal punishment against all such aggressions upon the rights of the South, and all such crimes against the Covenment of the Union.

Environ. That as the experience of all past ages has taught us that the great danger to Republican Governments arises from the slow undermaining process of internal discusion and disaffection, we are thereby admonished to watch carefully and joulously every attempt to dreate bestility between the different sections of the Union, and particularly ten meet with decided reproduction the first efforts of incee internal fees who carry on their treasonable sets under the protection of its flag and the immunity of its rituerabile.

whe acts under the protection of its fleg and the immunity of its Resource. That we will not, by our votes or influence, countenance the agitation of those questions of domestic policy which excite any one section of the Union against the other, and call for an "urrepressible conflict" of North or South, East or West, in interest of riceling.

Foreign, That the compact formed by the founders of our Government gave to the pupulation of each section the right to settle their domestic institutions in their own way, involves the distinctive features which constitute the foundation of our liberties—the right of self-government—and is equally necessary for the protection of the Independence of the North and the Joseth, and that all attempts of political lenders to provoke a relentions and bloody crusses between the North and the South can only terminate in producing injury to the whole population, and desireying the interests of the colored race.

Indoe Amana J. Parkers was the first speaker. He

Judge AMARA J. PARKER Was the first speaker. He abused the Northern States as having been elaveholding, and as having voted to extend the time of the slave-trade mail 1808, and all men who interfered with Slavery. There was but one way to quiet this question, and that was to acknowledge the just rights of use South—the right to be let alone. Yet some men called this truckling to the South. He didn't intend to are

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859. raign any great party to night; he didn't believe that any party in the North designed the Brown invasion, but the describes taught led to it. And unless this was stopped it must end in the dissolution of the Union, because no State would stay when denied its Constitutional rights. A public opinion should be called out which should control the press, and the pulpit. [Lond applause.] That public sentiment was being expressed here. Let the people aronse and put down the leaders who have misled them. So should the North and the South be brethren here, and forever. Should this Union be divided, we could never look a European in the face again. No man would like to be seen anywhere belonging to one of the two, or three, or four little groups of stars which might be formed out of the great constellation. But he was confident that if the people did everywhere as they had done here, the Union would be saved, and would endure forever.

Mr. E. O. Prasus followed in a rambling speech, mainly against all Anti-Slavery effort. He is a Tennessee Know-Nothing. He didn't want to talk about the abstract rightfulness of Slavery; that was not the question. But the men that preached the "irrepressible conflict" would get a redder thunderbolt from God than Brown or Cook. A cry of "fire' took a large nember of the audience off. Another cry was heard.

Mr. Prantin on the men that have the desired of the sudience off. Another cry was heard.

Mr. Prantis continued—He was down on the South-

Ms. PERRIS continued.-He was down on the South-

Mr. Frens continued—He was down on the Southern nigger, down on the Northern nigger, and down on the alettret nigger. [Loud applause.]

Col. T. B. Thours was the next speaker. He said that he had lived in the State of Louisiana the best part of his life, and he had brought a son and interesting daughters from the South. He would not say a wind in favor of Slavery. Northern men should thank God that they were free from it. He had heard mor about the negro within the last five months than hidd in eighteen years at the South. When he saw, a he did the other day, a good-looking old negro put off the city cars into the cold, bleak night, it excited hiblood. The negro was an excellent creature. What though he had an odor which was not quite pleasant!

MR. O'CONOR'S SPEECH.

"I eavy neither the heart nor the head of that min from the North, who rises here to defend Slavery on principle." JOHN RANDOLPH.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I attended the Union meeting at the Academy of music, not because I supposed there was any danger of dis-union, or that the South had reason to find fault with the interst manifested in the character, not the acts of John Brown-after they had seen fit to make a ero out of Preston S. Brooks, as a reward for the outrage committed on the State of Massachusetts, in the person of her Senator; but because I was anxious to pear from the acknowledged leader of the New-York bar, a calm, logical argument on the constitutional obligations of the North and South, in connection with

the question of Siavery.

Notwitastanding the educational advantages of the free States, and the general intelligence of the people, free States, and the general interingence of the people, there is no subject, probably, of which the majority are so ignorant as the debates of the Convention that framed the Constitution, as well as the sentiments of the fathers of the Republic on the topic now agitating

the fathers of the Republic on the topic now agitating the public mind.

In view of the fact of Mr. O'Conor being employed by the State of Virginia to defend the Lemmon slave case against the State of New-York, it was not unreasonable to suppose that he had given the whole question that therough sitting for which he is distinguished in our courts. I was anxious to participate in the benefit of such research and criticism; for though but an humble placeman in society, like Granville Sharp, I had been for some time endeavoring to find out how much of liberty was embodied in the nation's charter of freedom, instead of searching for some foundation on which to build up the claim of property in man and protection for the peculiar institution.

When I say I was mertified and disappointed that the speech outraged the honest, independent sentiment of the

When I say I was mortified and disappointed that the speech ourraged the honest, independent sentiment of the Free States, and the world at large—that history was tortured and twisted to suit the time and occasion—I have no doubt a large number of those who were present will coincide with me. If the question was put to the gentlemen who occupied the stage—Do you believe, with Mr. O'Conor, that Slavery is just, benign, and ordained by nature? It is my firm belief the majority would have to do violence to their consciences, or stand where Mr. O'Conor said he would if convinced, on the platform of the higher law.

"What the Parliament doth, shall be holden for maight, whenever it shall easet that which is contrary to the rights of nature."

[Coke.]

ever it shall easet that which is contrary to the rights of nature, "Coke."

"The essence of all law is justice. What is not justice is not law, and what is not law onch not to be obeyed." [flampden. Tassong over in security in both of the contract of the Convention that framed the Convention that framed the Constitution, denonneing Slavery as a curse to the country, he dodged the main point—did they intend to encourage and perpetuate Slavery l—by saying: "at an early "period Slavery was discussed by many; it matters "little how long this discussion laxed, so long as this "discussion confined itself to societies with no more action than the Society of Shakers or strong-minded "women."

"stonen."

I propose now to give a few extracts from the history of the past, that the public may judge whether the distinguished expounder has not done injustice to the noble dead—as well as to enlightened public sentiment of the present time, in his uncalled for oblation at the shrine of human bondage.

Previous to the Revolution, while the nation was taking council, and preparing for the struggle of liberty against despotism, the people generally "were

liberty against despotism, the people generally "were
"struck with the moonsitency of an appeal for their
"own liberties, while holding in bondage their
"fellow-men, guilty only of a skin not colored like
"their own." The people of Danbary, Connecticut,
in town-meeting, agreed to import no more slaves, at
the same time declaring, "we cannot but think it a
"palpable absurdity so loudly to complain of attempts
"to enslave us, while we are actually enslaving
"others." In Darien, Georgia, in 1775, the following resolution

was passed at a meeting of citizens:

"To show the world that we are not influenced by any cotracted or interested motives, but by a general philamthropy is all mankind, of whatever climate, language, or complexion, we hereby declare our disapprobation and abborrence of the unasural practice of filavery in (however the uncultivated state), and the provided for the contract of the processor of t

behasing part of our tenow crest.' Listen to Jefferson, in the Virginia Convention of

"The abolition of domestic Slavery is the greatest object desire in these Colonies, where it was unhappily introduced their infant state."

Again in the Declaration of Independence:

Again in the Declaration of Independence:

"that all men are created equal—that they are end-wed with certain inablemable rights—that among these are life, liberty, and the parant of happiness."

Such expressions, I have no doubt, Mr. O'Conor will tell you are the glittering generalities discovered by the acute perceptions of Rufus Choute. Again, we find deficrson, in the Congress of the Confederation, offering a resolution to exclude Slavery from all the territory ceded or to be ceded by the States to the Federal Government, including the whole territory now comprising the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama—which was lost by a single vote, caused by a division in one State, although a majority of the representatives were in favor of its passage.

I need not allude to the Anti-Slavery sentiment of Virginia. It was written in letters of living light in the Ordinance of 1787, passed by a manimous vote of the States.

the States.

the States.

Passing on to the Constitutional Convention, we find it presided over by Washington, who said "his vote would never be wanting for the passage of a law

yote would never be wanting for the passage of a law to abelish Slavery."
Gouverneur Morris said:
"He never would concur in apholding domestic Slavery. It was a nefarious fratitution. It was the curse of Heaven."
Mr. Matheon "thought it wrong to admit in the "Constitution the idea of property in man."
Luther Martin of Mary land said:

Luther Martin of Mary anna said:

"Shavey is inconsistent with the genius of republicanism, has a tendency to destroy those principles on which is is supported, as it lessens the sense of the equal rights of mankind, and habitants us to tyranny and oppression."

Many other members expressed themselves with equal force, but time and space will not permit their mention in detail. When the Government went into operation, we find it supported by men who were open in their expressions of hostility to Slavery. John Adams, View President, had declared that "Consenting to Slavery is a sacrilegious breach of

coming down nearer to the present time, of Henry Cley, Thomas H. Beatter, Mason and Mallowell of Virginia, Iredell of North Carolina inferward Judge of the Supreme Court of the Unised States), and many others. No one presents to suppose that Mr. O'Comer has not read the recent. Why, then, should he do injustice to their memory, and now the seeds of false impressions in the minds of the young men who sarrounded him? It is not surprising that some men are smothered in cotton and hardened in heart by the deadening influence of "25 per cent" profit; but it to be wondered at that such a man, having no aspirations after office, should thus do violence to the character of those who framed our free institutions.

New York, Dec. 21, 1808.

VANITY FAIR-THE NEW ILLUSTRATED COMIC WEEKLY. We have had comic papers, Punches, Charlouris

in this country, but they have not copyed either social, political, artistic, or spiritual consideration. The Charicari in Picis was a miracle of diurnal wit, the artistic illustrations rivaling the literary contribution Fer twenty years, frem the time of Louis Philippe's coming to the outgoing of the Republic under that credible, grateful, and noble-minded man, Louis Napoleon, the Charicari was issued every twenty-four hours. Each and every day, with the spirit of unrest, without panse, or doubt, or difficulty, is poured forth its Ningara-like floods of trenchant omedy on the devoted heads of the great, he powerful, the selfish, and the vulnerable It is "most bard" to be witty or humorous to order. Solemnity, argument, logic, are always possible to the pen or tougne-given, the intellectual ability. But wit-ab, here's the rub-to be intellectually rig-ray to order, and have the thunder follow the lightning.

This constitutes the supreme merit of the Charicari. Of parallel excellence with that publication is The London Punch, now in its twenty-oddsh volume, but it has a whole week for the leaghing productions of its contributors. No better contrast of the two different classes of minds-of the oppositions of national drift and temper, can be found than by placing those two cachinatery explosions of Paris and London side by side. The wood-cuts, equally with the cuts without the wood, show dissidences of the minds north and south of the Channel. It is to the credit of the Charicari, so long as it was

able to engrave and to write, that its art and its literature were, as a rale, on the side of the weak against the strong-of the oppressed against the oppressor. Excep the single Napoleonic period of eclipse in The Pauch the same may be said of it. But what is remarkable of our American caricaturing, is that it has, as a rule been on the side of the strong; the enslaved, the voiceless, the heaven-fersaken, have been the especial objects of its wit, or attempts at wit. Equally true is this of the burlesques on the stage, wherever that element becomes a question. Notoriously the orly standard burlesques-negro minstrelsy-are those who pick out a ground down people for their shafts. The meanness and cowardice of our Punchlike papers may have been one and the great reason for their failures pecuniarily—or for the fact that those which have existed have no sort of influence, and are never quoted—while The London Punck reaches Parliament, and has a moral force not easily estimated anch is its magnitude. If our social equality—the ab sence, in the Northern States, of hereditary rank and the consequent non-existence of any very high head to shoot at, such as sovereign, noble, or church political or militant-admits of a successful Punch, we think the new weekly paper—the first number just out, and rejoicing in the title of Vanity Fair—will realize that proposition. The first number is before us. It is an elegantly-printed quarte, on superior paper. The wood engravings are admirable, and would do credit to Paris or London. There is one which is exquisitely humorous. The contributions of this first plun not be judged definitely. A wit must feel his way. But from what is before us, we think if such a work can succeed here, Vanity Fair will and ought to do so. It has a good corps of writers, whose contributions promise to be set on a hill, and shine accordingly. But let their hits be on the side of the right, the weak, and cantile religions.

## NEW-JERSEY ITEMS

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MR. LUERSSEN-THE WATCH AND MONEY FOUND .- The inqueston the body of Mr. B. Luerssen, found in the water near Sybil's cave, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Justice O'Neil of Hoboken. Several witnesses, including some f the Ferry hands, were introduced for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, if Mr. L., or a person answering his description, had been observed crossing the ferry, or in Hoboken. No additional facts, however, were elicited. Justice O'Neil visited Mrs. Lucresen's house in New-York on Thu ing a deek, found the watch and wallet, containing money which the wife supposed deceased had taken with him on the day he was last at home. The supposition is, that Mr. L., having ordered 600 gallons of spirits made from malt the night previous, and having subsequently been told that it would spoil his dis tilling tobe, had decided to countermand the order. For this purpose he probably crossed over to Hoboken and being a stranger, went up Hadson street and along the walk berdering the river toward Union Hill. As it stormed at the time, he was probably earrying an umbrella, and being in the habit of walking with his head down, it is supposed that he walked over the sea-wall. As he lived happily with his family, and was doing a prosperous business, his friends know of no cause that would have induced him to commit suicide It not being clear to the Jury whether death was the result of drowning or some other cause, the inquest was again adjourned for the purpose of a past morten

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECT IN HOBONES, -At the meeting of the Hobeken Common Council on Thursday evening, a petition was received from J. H. Bonn and others, to lay a track for a horse railread from the Hoboken Ferry through Washington street, to continue through Weebawken Township, Union Hill, to North Hoboken. After considerable debate, it was decided that the Conneil should meet in Committee of the Whole on Wednesday night next, for the purpose of giving property owners on Washington street a bearing in the matter.

ARREST OF A STEWARDERS FOR ROBERT,—Yeaterday afternoon, Mary Jane Carney, stewarders of the schooser
Alexander Law, was arrested by Contable Chase, of Jorsey
City, on suspicion of having stolen \$180, while the result was
on a recent trip to Virginia. The money was in North Carolina
and Virginia bank bills, and, together with \$7.0 in specie, was
deposited in the calain. On arriving in Virginia, the castam
missed the money, but all hardes on board denied any knowledge
of it. Storbicton rested upon the stewarders, and yesterday Mr. numed the money, but all hands on hoard denied any knowledge of it. Sovietion rested upon the stewardees, and yesterday Mr. Henry E. Wood, a part owner of the vessel, followed her to New York, and into Wall street, where he suddenly test track of her. A short time afterward he sgain saw her going out of Wall street into Broschway. Be then made inquiry in a number of breker's offices, and finally found where a second namewer the description of the prisoner bad just exchanged \$100 weeth of North Cavalina and Virginia bills for gold. The second was committed by Justice Bedford of Jersey City to await an examination.

BIRTHS IN SCOTLAND,-There were registered in Scotland during the quarter ending March 31, 26,056 births, of which number 13,437 were males, and 12,629 were females. Of these births, 23,706 were legt and 2,360 were illegitimate. This gives the high pro-portion of nine per cent of the births illegitimate, or one illegitimate birth in every eleven births. The Med-cal Jonenal, published in Edinburgh, remarks upon

Consensing

Alexander Hamilton, a member of the Abolition Society of New-York, united in a perition for those who, 
free by the laws of God, are held in Stavery by the 
laws of the State."

John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, said 
that, in his sight, Stavery was an "industy," "a sin 
of cri near dye."

Benfamin Pranklin, President of the Abolition Society of Per neylvania, appeared at the bar of Congress 
is at the close of his well-spect life, and entreated 
"that is would be pleased to countenance the restora"tion of liberty to those unhappy men, who alone, in 
"this land of Freedom, are degraded into perpetual 
bondage."

Does any one suppose that a voice was raised to 
"haug him," "kick him out of Congress," or that he 
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